



# FLORIDA HERITAGE

SPRING 1998

## BOK TOWER GARDENS

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man and nature

**Keys to  
Florida's  
Territorial  
Years**

*Indian Key &  
Lignumvitae Key*

*Modern  
and  
affordable  
early  
twentieth  
century  
homes*

**The  
Humble  
Noble  
Bungalow**







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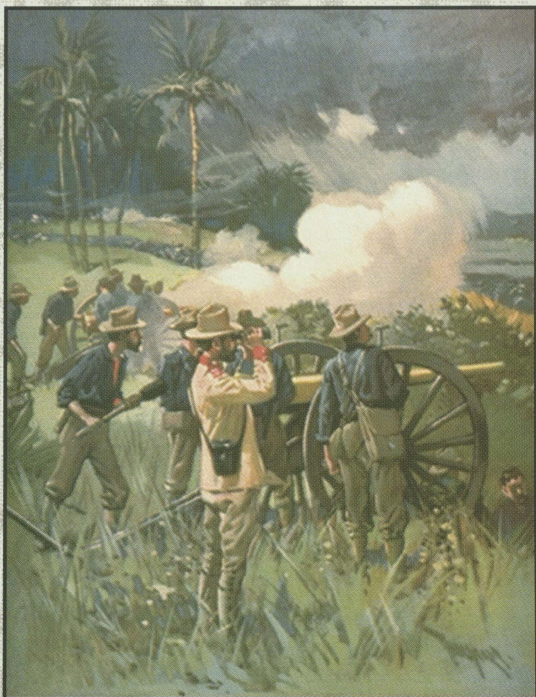
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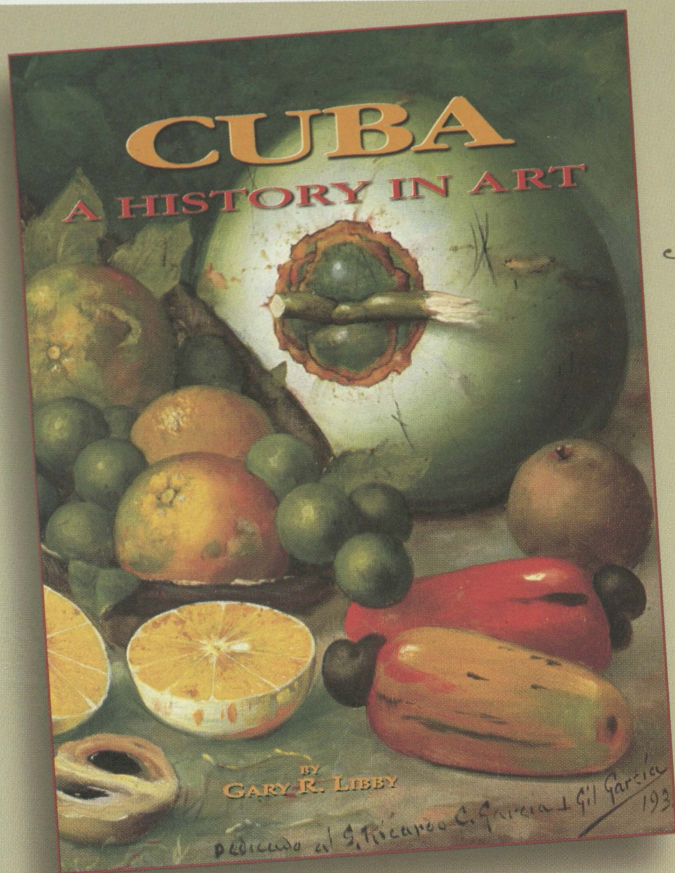
*Music brings Florida's many cultures together at the annual Florida Folk Festival.*



**ON THE COVER:** Bok Tower. Photo by Eric Dusenbery.

**BACK COVER:** Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse. Photo by Michael Zimny.





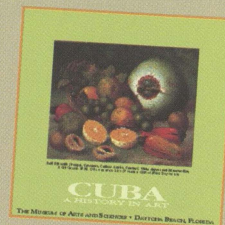
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## IN THIS ISSUE

# FROM BOK TO BUNGALOWS

**I**n March, the Florida State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented *Florida Heritage* with the group's first annual Journalism Award for outstanding achievement in the field of patriotic endeavor, historic preservation and education. We are pleased to be honored by this organization which works diligently to preserve the past for future generations.

In each issue of *Florida Heritage*, we strive to present an interesting mix of historic places and events. In this issue we visit two small islands in the upper Florida Keys which played a part in the Seminole War and the state's earliest efforts in botanical research.

Accessible only by boat, a visit to them is an adventure in itself!

Bok Tower Gardens is one of Florida's most cherished landmarks. The story of the collaboration of Edward William Bok and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., provides a fascinating glimpse into the creativity and genius of these two men.

Many communities in Florida boast examples of the Bungalow style. In "The Humble, Noble Bungalow," you'll learn how to identify this popular architectural style and its many variations in your own neighborhood.

And finally, you'll read about the 46th annual Florida Folk Festival on Memorial Weekend in White Springs, the country's oldest state folk festival. This year's gathering will highlight the traditional arts practiced by Floridians from Asia and the Pacific Islands. Here, music, food and demonstrations bring together the many faces of Florida.



Lignumvitae Key



## Tampa

# THE FLORIDA TRUST CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

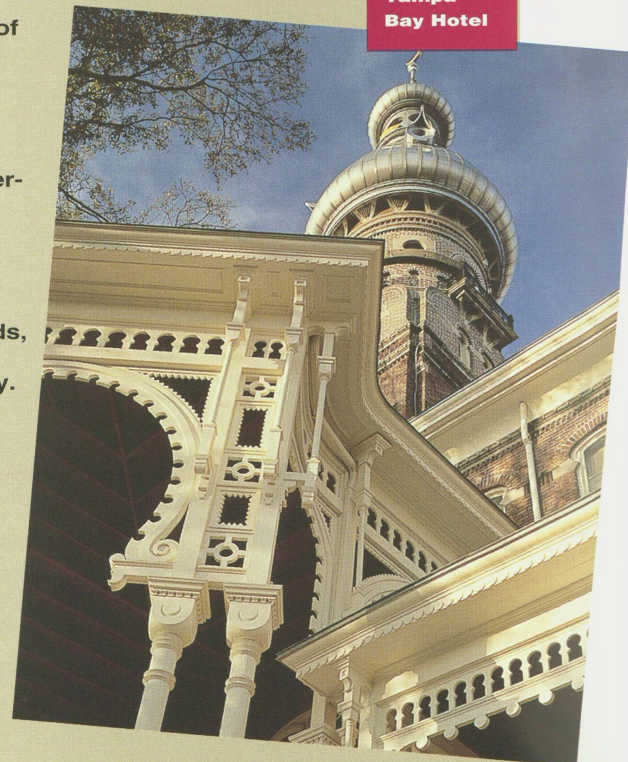


Tampa  
Cigar  
Factory



The Florida Trust for Historic Preservation will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with a conference in Tampa, May 14-17, featuring three days of workshops, tours and receptions. The Florida Trust was established in 1978 by a small group of people to preserve The Old Capitol. The Trust helps to promote the preservation of the architectural, historical and archaeological heritage of Florida through advocacy, property stewardship and education.

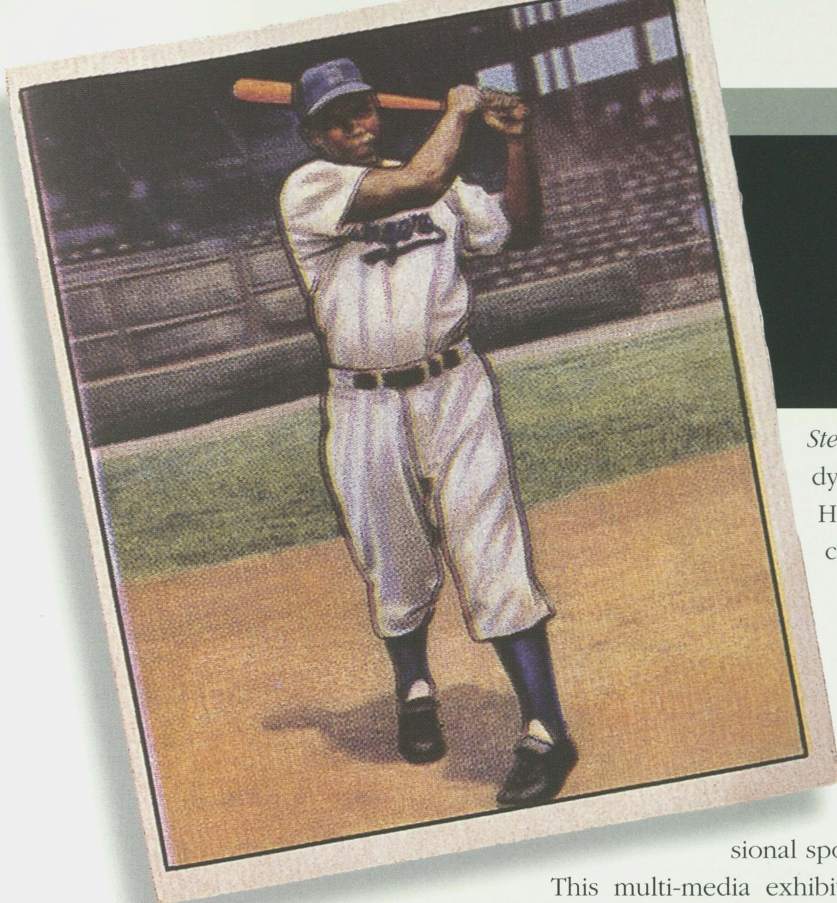
The 1891  
Tampa  
Bay Hotel



Conference workshops range from design review tips for local preservation commissions and adaptive re-use strategies for large, unused buildings to a "Preservation 101" session for preservation newcomers. Tours will include excursions to several of Tampa's historic neighborhoods, St. Petersburg's Stetson College of Law and historic sites in Citrus County. The conference opens with the Trust's Annual Preservation Awards Ceremony at Ybor City's landmark Centro Asturiano and concludes with a gala seated dinner, featuring a historic menu, at Henry B. Plant's magnificent Tampa Bay Hotel.

For more information about this year's special anniversary meeting, call the Trust at (850) 224-8128.—M.Z.





## Tampa Exhibit Opens

# Jackie Robinson Slides into St. Petersburg

*Stealing Home—How Jackie Robinson Changed America* is a dynamic new exhibit that recently opened at the Tampa Bay Holocaust Memorial Museum and Educational Center and continues to show through August 14.

Robinson's life embodies the museum's mission "to use the lessons of history to teach about tolerance and diversity in today's world," said museum director Stephen P. Goldman. Robinson became the first African-American to play on a major league baseball team. This landmark event broke the color barrier that had been established in major league play and also accelerated the push for diversity in other profes-

sional sports, raising the social consciousness of an entire nation.

This multi-media exhibit is configured like a baseball diamond, and it features approximately one hundred items that include memorabilia from Robinson's Los Angeles Dodgers years. Vintage uniforms, bats, balls and gloves, along with photos and letters, are scattered throughout the exhibit, with radio broadcasts and film clips providing further depth to the display.

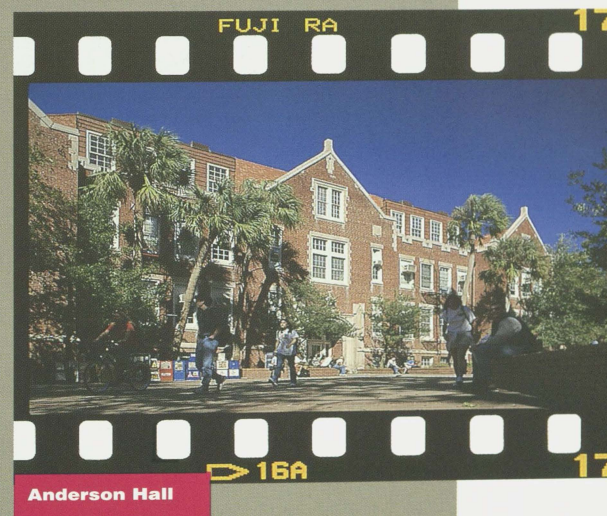
In part, the museum is using the Jackie Robinson exhibit to showcase its new 27,000 square-foot gallery. The Center moved from its Madeira Beach location to a new home on Fifth Street in St. Petersburg. Call (813) 392-4678 for information. —PMP.

## Historic University of Florida Buildings to be Rehabilitated

AFTER YEARS OF DECAY AND NEGLECT, Flint and Anderson Halls on the University of Florida campus in Gainesville will be rehabilitated to serve as classrooms and offices for the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Through a three million dollar gift from alumni Kenneth Keene and his wife Janet and matching funds from the state's Public Education Capital Outlay Fund and the Florida Department of State, the long-awaited \$18.7 million project is expected to be completed by the year 2000.

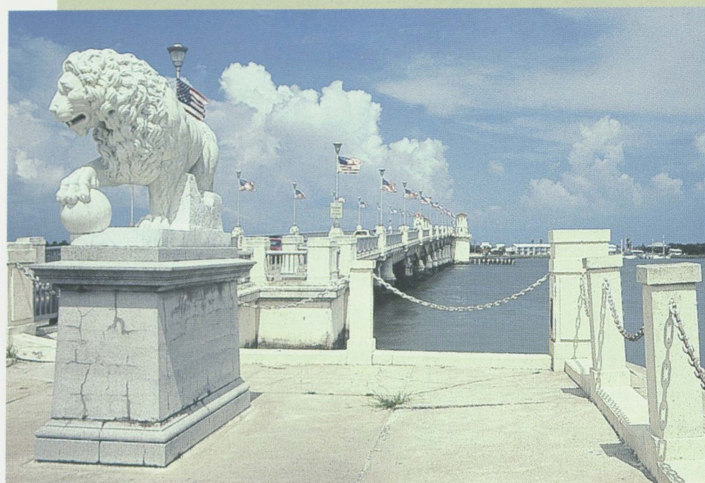
Built in 1910, Flint Hall is the oldest academic building on the University's campus. It was designed in Collegiate Gothic style, popular for academic buildings at the time, by architect William Edwards. The building was originally known as Science Hall and housed the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology and Horticulture. It was also the first home of the Florida State Museum, founded in 1913. Later renovations badly damaged the building, destroying its original vaulted ceilings, plasterwork and terra cotta ornamentation. In 1978, it was condemned for numerous code violations and vacated, but has withstood attempts to demolish it for the last twenty years.

Anderson Hall, Flint Hall's eastern counterpart, will also be renovated as part of the same project. Completed in 1913, it was originally known as Language Hall, and was the first home of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, as well as the library, president's office and registrar.—M.Z.





# Historic St. Augustine Bridge Threatened

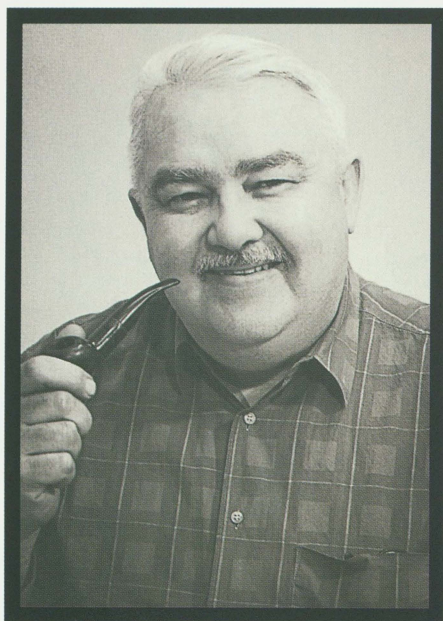


ST. AUGUSTINE'S BRIDGE OF LIONS was recently declared one of America's 11 most endangered historic places by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Increased auto traffic and a number of recent barge accidents have led to calls for a newer, wider structure that could be out of scale and character with its surroundings. Preservationists argue that sacrificing the bridge is unnecessary and that it can be restored to its former glory while ensuring safe passage for boat traffic. They also point out that a new bridge would funnel additional traffic into the city's already congested historic district, jeopardizing its historic character.

The Bridge of Lions was constructed in 1926 to carry traffic across the Mantanzas River from Anastasia Island and provide a picturesque entry to Florida's oldest city. Sometimes called "Dixie's handsomest span," the 1,538-foot bridge reflects the city's Spanish heritage with its 23 graceful arches, tile-roofed towers and a handsome pair of Carrara marble lions which flank its St. Augustine side. The bridge cost nearly one million dollars to construct, an unheard of sum in the 1920s, especially for a small city.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has issued its "11 Most Endangered" list since 1988 to call attention to significant pieces of American heritage at risk. While listing does not ensure protection of a site, it can be a powerful tool for raising awareness about threatened properties and rallying resources to save them.—**M.Z.**

## CALVIN JONES, RENOWNED STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, DIES



One of Florida's most acclaimed archaeologists, Buddy Calvin Jones, died on February 15 after a nine-month battle with cancer. Jones, who worked for the Florida Department of State's Bureau of Archaeological Research for nearly 30 years, uncovered more than 1,500 archaeological sites around Florida, including the famous 16th century site of Hernando de Soto's winter encampment in Tallahassee.

A native of Longview, Texas, Jones began his career in archaeology as a teenager in 1945 when he discovered his first arrowhead. Jones earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in archaeology from the University of Oklahoma before he joined the Florida Department of State in 1968. Among his many discoveries were a paleo-Indian site near Tampa, the first tangible evidence of Florida's earliest inhabitants dating to 12,000 years ago, and the Lake Jackson Indian Mounds near Tallahassee, one of the most significant Native American burial sites.

Jones made his most celebrated discovery in

May, 1987, when, on his lunch hour, he discovered the site of Hernando de Soto's 1539-40 winter encampment at the former Governor Martin house in Tallahassee. The discovery attracted worldwide attention as the site of the first extended visit of Europeans to the New World and the location of the first documented Christmas celebration in North America. Portions of the site were later acquired by the State of Florida, and selected artifacts have been viewed by thousands through traveling and other exhibits.

As an archaeologist, Jones gained a reputation for his uncanny ability to predict the location of artifacts seemingly by instinct alone, as if his shovel acted as a divining tool. "The dirt don't lie," he said. "I can't talk mythology, but I know what's in the ground very well. You cannot disturb the earth without leaving imprints." Colleague Louis Tesar with the Bureau of Archaeological Research praised Jones as the "people's archaeologist" because of his unassuming, witty and down-to-earth personality. His style earned him legions of volunteers and sparked an interest in Florida archaeology in thousands more. "Archaeology is like all of the arts," Jones once said. "It expands horizons and makes people think about something beside themselves. I hope I've enlightened a few." —**M.Z.**



# The Vibrant Miami-Bahamas Goombay Festival Brightens Coconut Grove

**T**he largest black heritage street festival in the country takes place this year for the twenty-second time in Coconut Grove.

From June 5 to 7, the Miami-Bahamas Goombay Festival celebrates Bahamian heritage and its role in south Florida history and culture.

Each year, the festival strives to share the rich island heritage through education, commemorating the early settlers of Coconut Grove. This year, as in the past, music and dance will fill streets and stages. Junkanoo groups from the Bahamas, with their colorful paper costumes and "rake and scrape" musical instruments, will be on hand to invite spectators to join the excitement. Arts and crafts vendors will be available to share their wares, and many booths will be brimming with rich samplings of spicy foods—over 300 vendors participate.

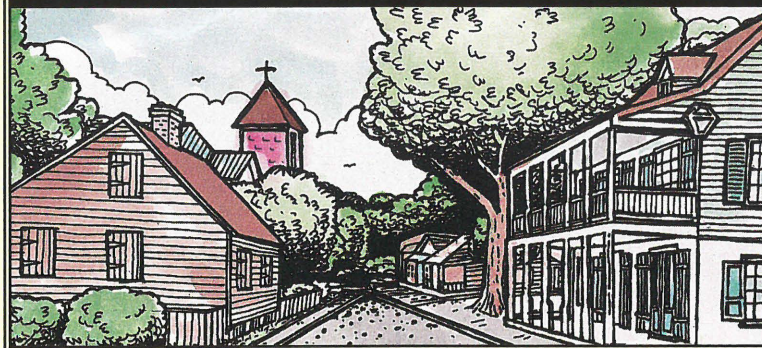
Along with a VIP dinner reception, a historic pioneer luncheon is scheduled, as well as a fishing and golf tournament. An official souvenir program details everything. Call (305) 372-9966 for more information.

—PMP.



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## HISTORIC PENSACOLA VILLAGE



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of days gone by...*

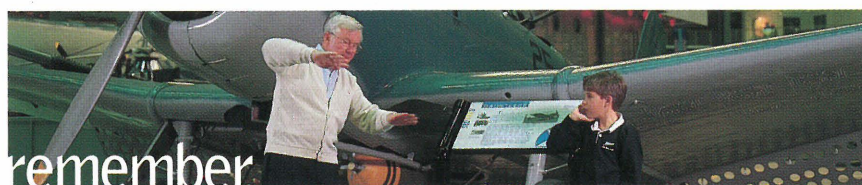
Historic Pensacola Village takes you back into the era of Spanish explorers, seafaring men, Victorian ladies, and Creole women. Visit the unique complex of museums, homes, and grounds that are some of America's oldest.

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Dallas Morning News—January 1995

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*Two tiny islands provide links to  
our archaeological past.*

KEYS TO FLORIDA'S

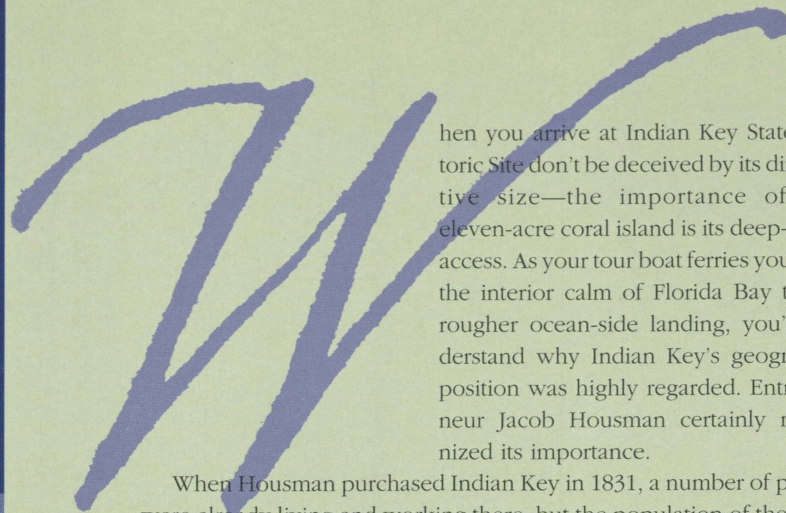
# Territorial

[ STORY AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY PHILLIP M. POLLOCK ]





# Years



When you arrive at Indian Key State Historic Site don't be deceived by its diminutive size—the importance of this eleven-acre coral island is its deep-water access. As your tour boat ferries you from the interior calm of Florida Bay to the rougher ocean-side landing, you'll understand why Indian Key's geographic position was highly regarded. Entrepreneur Jacob Housman certainly recognized its importance.

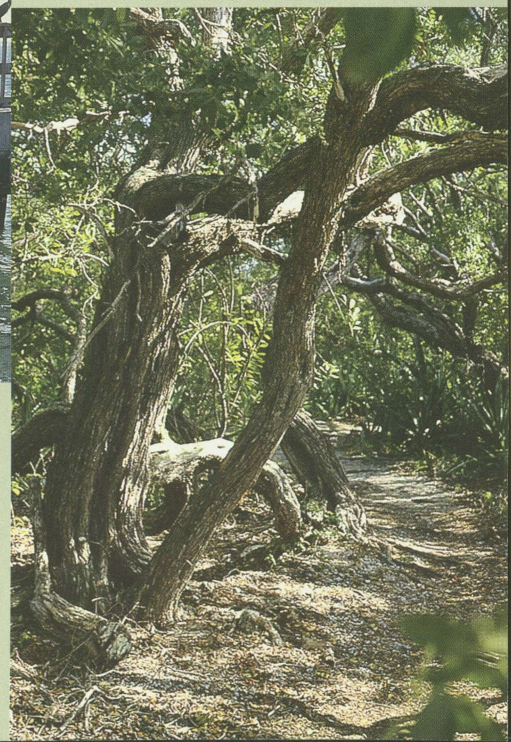
When Housman purchased Indian Key in 1831, a number of people were already living and working there, but the population of the small island only approximated fifty people even in its heyday. Crumbled stone remnants of the Tropical Hotel that once stood here, houses and cisterns, and a warehouse are all still visible. Two tours are offered daily to this island and nearby Lignumvitae Key, so there is plenty of opportunity to explore.

Jacob Housman dominated a very important part of the history of Indian Key. Housman first sailed to Key West in the early 1820s from New York in a ship belonging to his father, and he quickly positioned himself in the local wrecking industry. The practice of wrecking provided a way to regulate the salvage from ships that had the misfortune of finding Florida's hidden coral reefs. Valuable cargo was parceled out by admiralty courts, with a percentage of goods awarded to the wrecker, while the remainder was divvied up at the judge's discretion. Even though the outright act of piracy had been outlawed only a couple years earlier, wreckers were still largely opportunistic.

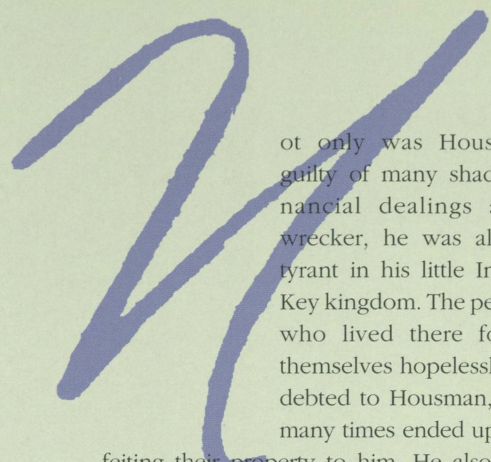
Housman quickly saw financial gain offered by wrecking. His work out of Key West allowed him to travel throughout the Florida Keys, and it was during this time that he saw all the advantages Indian Key provided as a deep-water retreat on the seaward side, while being skirted by dangerous coral reefs that would provide him income on its other access points. He purchased the island for \$5,000 and, according to a Monroe County deed book, it came with a "two story house, a nine-pin alley, billiard room, billiard table, outhouse and kitchen."



(Opposite page) The view into the Gulf from Indian Key is a tropical mix of azure skies and turquoise waters. (Above) Avian residents await visitors to Lignumvitae Key. (Right) A mixture of exotic trees and plants line the natural walkways of both islands.







ot only was Housman guilty of many shady financial dealings as a wrecker, he was also a tyrant in his little Indian Key kingdom. The people who lived there found themselves hopelessly indebted to Housman, and many times ended up for-

feiting their property to him. He also had difficulties with the local Native American population. So it was not surprising that when the Seminoles attacked the island in 1840, they specifically searched for Housman. He managed to escape, but died a year later in a shipping mishap.

Nearby Lignumvitae Key, in the more protected waters of Florida Bay, is botanically and historically linked to Indian Key. The relationship between the two islands, only about two miles apart, was sealed by Henry Perrine, a noted botanist who was granted planting rights through federal legislation in 1838. On Indian Key, Perrine



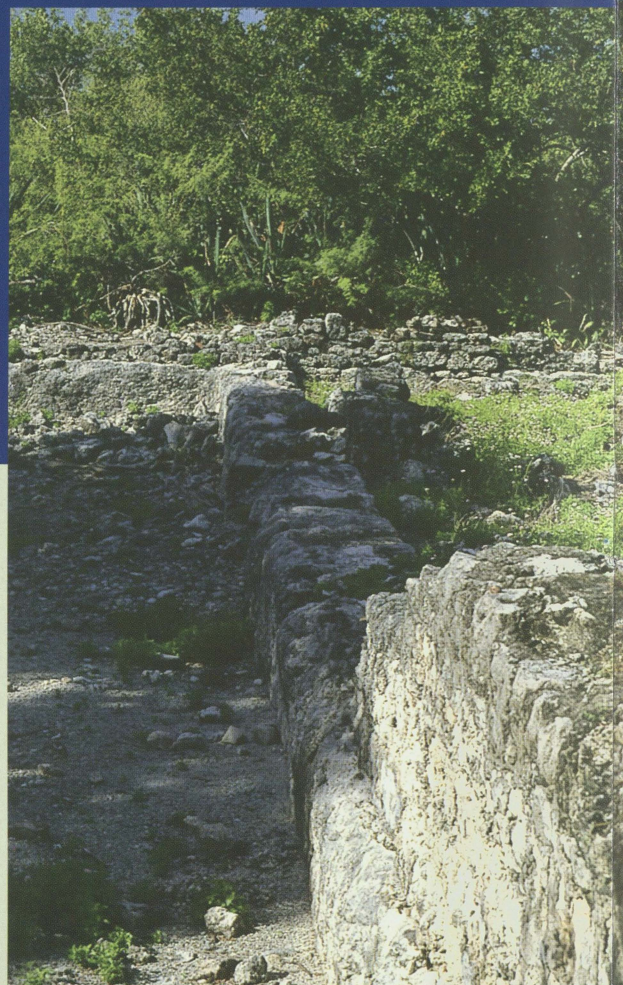
*Today, telltale signs of the Indian Key community are scattered here and there, and neighboring Lignumvitae Key provides additional clues to Florida's Territorial past.*

conducted research and planted tropicals such as sisal that could be utilized as cash crops in the United States. In addition, Perrine explored islands near Indian Key and used Lignumvitae Key as a nursery, its larger size accommodating additional plantings. Today, many of the plants on both keys are the result of work initiated by Perrine.

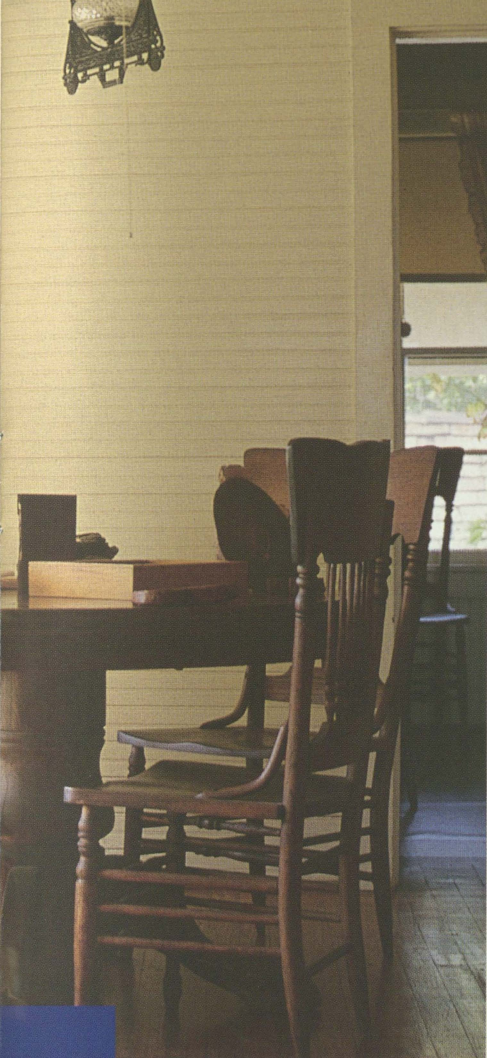
Tours of Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site showcase this open-air greenhouse. A

hemp plant called sisal, with needle-like tips to its spiky fronds, grows abundantly here and on Indian Key. Though sisal held great promise as a cash crop, its production gradually dwindled after the 1840 Second Seminole Indian War raid in which Perrine was killed.

The island's name comes from the Lignum Vitae tree, or "tree of life," a reference to its medicinal qualities. This hardwood is seen







(Left) The interior of the Matheson House is comfortable, with a warmth given off by primitive oak furnishings. (Right) Six cannons point toward Florida Bay and guard the entrance of the Matheson House. (Below) a marker commemorates the island's Territorial period.



### To Learn More

Almost everything along the Florida Keys is located by mile markers. To get to either Indian or Lignumvitae Key, travel to Upper Matecumbe Key (about 70 miles south and west of Homestead on U.S. 1) to mile marker 77.4 to Robbie's Renta Boat. Tours of Lignumvitae Key are scheduled at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily, Thursday through Monday. Tours for Indian Key occur on the same days, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. Call Robbie's in advance to verify times of departure (305) 664-9814. There is a nominal tour boat fee. Indian Key State Historic Site and Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site are both operated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks. For more information about either island, call (305) 451-8679.

The annual Indian Key Festival occurs October 3-4 this year. The festival is highlighted by a Second Seminole Indian War re-enactment, food and tours of the island.

If you have an interest in diving, visit the nearby *San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve*, a site protected by the State of Florida to encourage an appreciation and understanding of our maritime heritage. It is located in eighteen feet of water about one mile from Indian Key. Contact Long Key State Recreation Area at (305) 644-4815 for information.

rarely in North America, in a range that extends only from the Keys through the southern tip of the mainland. Mahogany, torchwood, strangler fig, pigeon plum and gumbo-limbo give a very jungle-like impression of the island's hardwood hammock and form a canopy over the island's walking trails. Along one of the trails lies a rusted bulldozer and a mechanical rock crusher, their noisy huffing and puffing silenced not long after the 1920s when they were brought here.

The beautiful two-story stone house that sits on Lignumvitae Key was built in 1919 with the native coral rock that underpins the entire foundation of the island. It was constructed for William Matheson, a chemist who is responsible for many of the historical reminders that are present on the island today, including the maimed windmill that sits near the home and various segments of rock wall that line the wide trails throughout the island.

Open archways on the ground level of this Caribbean style home serve as a breeze-way and as protection from hurricane storm surges. Benches allow visitors to enjoy the

tropical air flowing off the nearby turquoise Florida Bay waters, but in the home's earlier years, this space provided shade for Matheson's small herd of Mexican burros and numerous other animals. On the front lawn are six cannons that came from the *H.M.S. Winchester*, a ship that sunk on nearby Carysfort Reef in 1695. The cannons face toward the ocean and were positioned there not long after the 1930s when the shipwreck site was investigated.

The rustic interior of the Matheson House is simple and comfortable. Broad awnings shield the windows from intense sunlight. Antique wooden furniture is in keeping with the time Matheson lived in the house. One room is filled with exhibits that explain the history and environment of Lignumvitae Key area.

Because a boat is required to get to Lignumvitae and Indian Keys, a visit to them is truly a Florida adventure. The lush landscape on both islands, combined with their Territorial Period significance provides an intimacy with an earlier Florida that few other places offer. ■





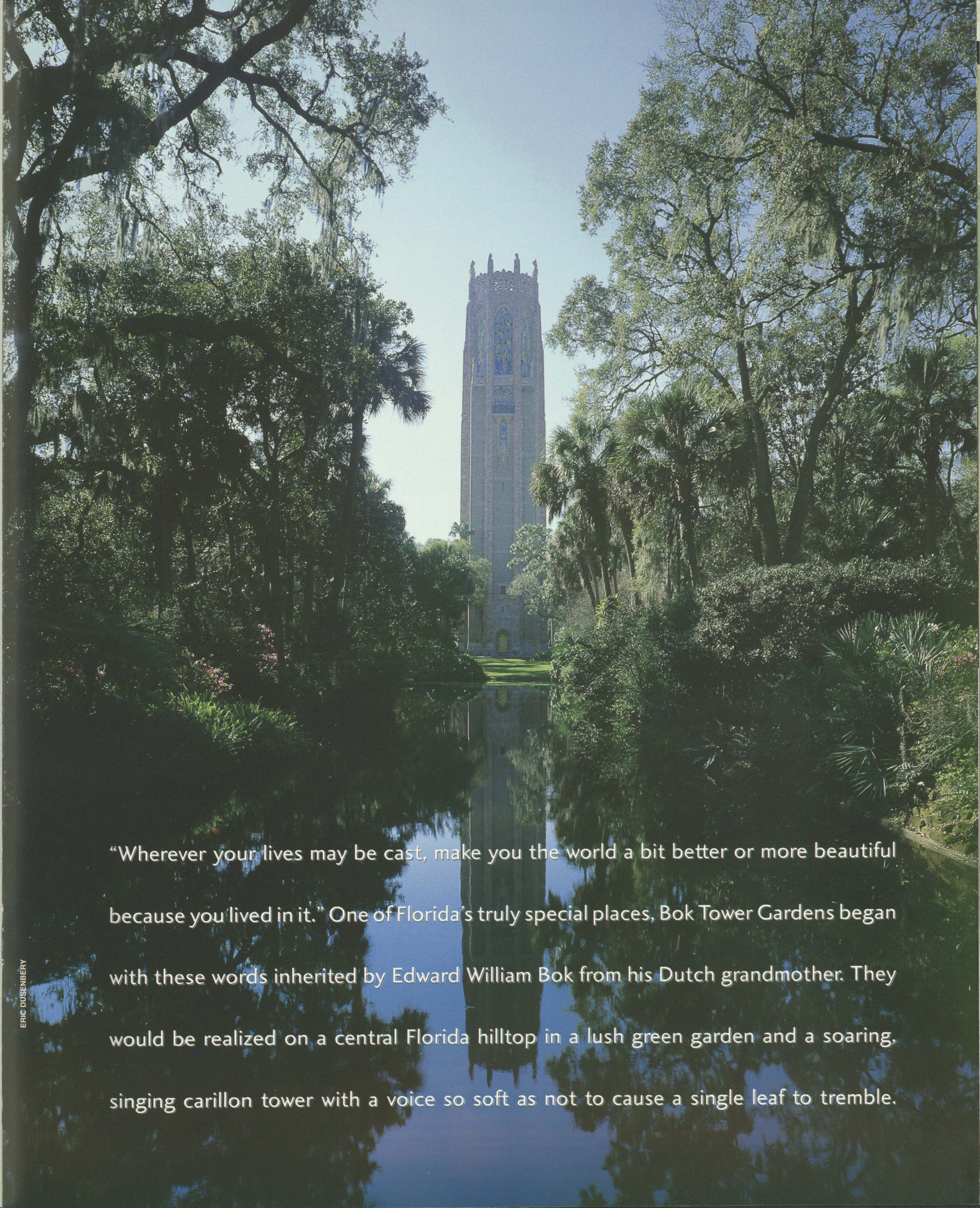
# ONE MAN'S GIFT



A RETREAT FOR MAN AND  
NATURE, BOK TOWER  
GARDENS IS THE  
EXTRAORDINARY GIFT OF  
A REMARKABLE MAN.

[ BY MICHAEL ZIMNY ]





"Wherever your lives may be cast, make you the world a bit better or more beautiful because you lived in it." One of Florida's truly special places, Bok Tower Gardens began with these words inherited by Edward William Bok from his Dutch grandmother. They would be realized on a central Florida hilltop in a lush green garden and a soaring, singing carillon tower with a voice so soft as not to cause a single leaf to tremble.



**P**hilanthropist, author and editor Edward Bok was born in Den Helder, the Netherlands, in 1863 and came to the United States in 1870. Like a character from a Horatio Alger rags-to-riches novel, Bok was a self-made man, who seemed to excel in everything he did. Quickly mastering the English language, he chose a career in journalism, beginning work as a stenographer for Henry Holt and Company and then as advertising manager of *Scribner's* magazine. In 1889, he became editor of *The Ladies Home Journal*, a position he would hold for the next thirty years.

Bok turned the magazine around, making it one of the most successful publications in America. In a medium previously restricted to light entertainment, he introduced articles championing his many causes, such as women's suffrage, parental education and environmental issues. At the same time, he published numerous books, including his autobiography, *The Americanization of Edward Bok*, which won the Pulitzer Prize for the best autobiography in 1919.

Bok returned the fruits of his success through numerous philanthropic causes, but it was Florida that would receive his most magnificent gift. In 1923, he bought 14.5 acres for a winter home in the Mountain Lake Colony, a private subdivision near Lake Wales. Bok was enchanted with the place and soon acquired fifty more acres atop nearby Iron Mountain, peninsular Florida's highest point, which he envisioned as a "sanctuary for humans and birds."

To create his sylvan domain, Bok commissioned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. Olmsted, son of the famed designer of New York's Central Park, was undaunted by the virgin pine forest he was charged to transform. "But that gives me a clean slate upon which to work," he wrote. Olmsted spent a year preparing the site, bringing in thousands of loads of rich black soil and installing an irrigation system. Then he imported more than 1,000 live oaks, 100 Sabal palms, 300 magnolias and thousands of azaleas and Bos-

ton ferns. All the while he heeded Bok's call to create a native Florida garden, collecting more than half of his plants less than twenty miles from their new hilltop location.

But even after it was established, the garden had a flaw: the unsightly appearance of its two 30,000-gallon irrigation tanks. In 1927, Bok asked Philadelphia architect Milton B. Medary to design a structure not only to enclose the tanks but to house the sanctuary's musical voice—a 57-bell carillon. Medary designed a romantic, Rapunzel-like tower in the Gothic Revival style sheathed in pink Etowah Georgia marble and tan Florida coquina stone. New York sculptor Lee Lawrie further embellished it with a delightful collection of modernistic bas reliefs and sculptures of mythological figures and Florida flora and fauna. Another artist, Samuel Yellin, fashioned the tower's wrought iron gates and great brass entrance doors depicting scenes from the Book of Genesis.

On February 1, 1929, President Calvin Coolidge formally dedicated the gardens and tower and presented them to the American people. In spectacular fashion, Bok had now

achieved the desire handed down to him two generations earlier. Less than a year later, he died at his home in Lake Wales within sight of his beloved sanctuary.



**"...THAT EVERY TRAVELER  
WHO NOW SEES IT IS  
IMMEDIATELY REMINDED  
OF THE TAJ MAHAL..."  
EDWARD BOK, 1929.**



JOHN MORAN





TOP: ERIC DUSENBERRY; BOTTOM: JOHN MORAN

“THERE IS ALWAYS MUSIC  
AMONGST THE TREES IN  
THE GARDEN, BUT OUR  
HEARTS MUST BE VERY  
QUIET TO HEAR IT.”

MINNIE AUMONIER





**T**oday, Bok Tower Gardens draws tens of thousands of visitors a year to stroll, picnic, listen to the daily carillon concerts or simply seek respite from the outside world. For the first-time visitor or anyone interested in learning more about the gardens, its new visitor center is a required stop. The center includes an excellent collection of displays on Edward Bok, his sanctuary and the artists who helped make it a reality. A brief slide presentation also provides a moving portrait of the gardens, past and present.

Bark-mulched paths lead through the garden's 157 peaceful acres. Here, like some vast, outdoor cathedral, a living architecture has grown up. Live oaks reach skyward, their trunks and limbs soaring as columns and arches. Sunlight filters through their leafy canopy as through stained glass windows. Wide expanses of turf contrast with smaller, more closely planted spaces, much like miniature chapels. For late afternoon visitors, a small marble seating area offers an excellent spot to view the setting sun as it burnishes the gardens' dark greens to shades of amber and gold. At an elevation of 298 feet, this location also marks peninsular Florida's highest point.

In much of the garden, the carillon tower is largely hidden from view. Only at the foot of the reflection pool, depicted in so many

thousands of postcards and photographs, does its shimmering 205 feet of pink marble come into full view. Coming closer, its bas reliefs and sculptural depictions of pelicans, herons, flamingos and plants done in a stylized, Art Deco manner leap out. The beautiful polychrome grilles just beneath the tower's crown enclose the carillon's bell chamber. More than thirty feet high, they were the work of J. H. Dulles Allen and were considered the most daring use of ceramic decoration at the time.

**"IN CREATING BOTH  
SANCTUARY AND SINGING  
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SPECIFICATION LAID  
DOWN BY MR. BOK WAS  
THAT THEY MUST BE  
BEAUTIFUL—AS BEAUTIFUL  
AS IT WAS POSSIBLE TO  
MAKE THEM."  
MILTON B. MERDARY, 1929.**

### *To Learn More*

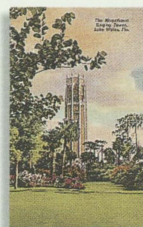
Bok Tower Gardens is located about 50 miles south of Orlando or three miles north of Lake Wales near the intersection of U. S. Highway 27 and State Route 60. Regardless of how many times you may have visited, plan on spending several hours in the gardens to fully experience their tranquility. The new Education and Visitor Center provides an excellent introduction to the gardens, and also includes a well-stocked gift shop and cafe. The Bok Tower Gardens are open every day of the year from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; admission is \$4.00 per person. For more information call (941) 676-1408.

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Some visitors may be disappointed to learn that the tower is not open as an observation lookout, but its purpose has always been to house the gardens' irri-

gation tanks and magnificent carillon. The carillon's 57 bells, manufactured by the John Taylor and Company of Loughborough, England, range in size from the mighty 22,300-pound Bourdon to the seventeen-pound smallest treble. The carillon's bells do not swing but instead are sounded by a clapper when the carillonneur strikes wooden keys with his hands or fists. By striking the keys in different ways, all manner of dramatic power, virtuosity and subtle shading may be achieved. The carillonneur's keyboard is located directly beneath the bells. Also located within the tower is the Anton Brees Carillon library, one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Attending the carillon's daily afternoon recital is an experience that should not be missed. As music wafts from the tower across the trees, the bells peal—a solo voice, a quartet, a small orchestra, a symphony—sounds suspended in the languid subtropical atmosphere. Each piece solicits its own mood: triumphant, melancholy, tumultuous or simply joyous. Visitors drift towards the garden's iron benches and sit silently or in soft conversation. Even the birds seem to hush as nature lowers her voice in deference to man's.



ERIC DUSENBERRY



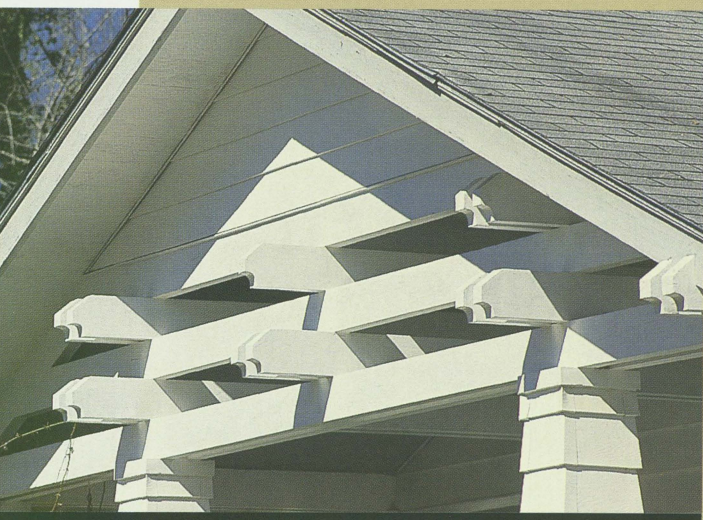




# THE BUNGALOW STYLE FULFILLED THE DREAM OF A **MODERN**, COMFORTABLE HOME AT AN AFFORDABLE PRICE.



Many Craftsman Bungalows use heavy foundations made of rough, irregular stones.



The flat eaves of this Tallahassee Bungalow suggest an Oriental influence.

**T**hrough the first three decades of the twentieth century, the Bungalow was the premier style for smaller houses in Florida. The Bungalow was an amalgam of a variety of influences—the Arts and Crafts Movement, an interest in Oriental wooden architecture brought on by increased communication with the Far East, and even barn and log cabin construction. At its simplest, though, the Bungalow promised Floridians their own place in the sun in a simple, easy-to-build package, at a price that nearly everyone could afford.

Bungalows can be found in almost every Florida city from Pensacola to Miami, but some of the style's best examples are located in urban historic districts, such as Tampa's Hyde Park, Lakeland's South Lake Morton and Jacksonville's Riverside-Avondale. The Bungalow style had its intellectual roots in the last half of the nineteenth century where it began under the banner of the English Arts and Crafts Movement. The Arts and Crafts Movement advocated a return to hand craftsmanship in the decorative arts in contrast to the Victorian period's flood of machine-produced products.

Southern Californian architects Greene and Greene are usually credited with translating the Arts and Crafts Movement into a new personal architectural style, the Craftsman. Craftsman style houses are very intricate stone and frame buildings, the first of which were built in California. Later, as more modest examples were built, they began to be called Bungalows, a term imported from India which means a small dwelling for travelers.

The Bungalow style rose rapidly in popularity after 1900, becoming the most fashionable type of small house in the country. The widespread availability of plan books, popular national publications like *House Beautiful* and *Good Housekeeping* and even the Sears and Roebuck catalog, which offered complete pre-cut packages of lumber and detailing, made it easy for any builder or future homeowner to erect a bungalow. Soon, street after street was lined with various types of bungalows.

Florida was no different and, by the 1910s, the style had reached the zenith of its popularity. Although the Bungalow's appearance varies from building to building, all share certain basic characteristics. Bungalows are low, one or two-story buildings covered by some type of wooden siding, shingles or stucco with low-pitched gable roofs. The porch—the Bungalow's most defining feature—is almost always supported by square tapered posts resting on brick, shingled or stucco piers. Sometimes, the piers or even the house's entire foundation are made of rough, irregular stones to give the building an organic feeling, almost as if it is growing out of the ground.



Large brackets and shingles give this Bungalow a chalet-like feeling.



One of the hallmarks of the Bungalow style is the tapered porch post.

THE  
HUMBLE,  
NOBLE  
**BUNGALOW**



MANY BUNGALOWS HAVE A **COZY,**



MICHAEL ZIMNY

A Bungalow influenced house in Tallahassee.



# INVITING KIND OF FEELING.



An elaborate Craftsman Bungalow in Tampa.

**T**he Bungalow was promoted as a very “modern” style in that it made a clean break with the past. Unlike the elaborate applied brackets and spindles of earlier Victorian houses, the Bungalow’s construction and materials alone provide its ornamentation. Rafters are left exposed and extend beyond the building’s walls, their ends sometimes cut into decorative shapes. Some Bungalows suggest an Oriental influence in their flared beams or peaked rooflines; others have a chalet-like feeling with rough-cut siding, extra stickwork in their gable ends and window boxes and balconies.

Inside, the trademark of the true Craftsman-inspired Bungalow is its use of built-in furniture, especially bookcases and corner and

window seating areas. This not only opens up many of the Bungalow’s small rooms for additional furniture but gives the house a warm, cozy feeling. Bungalow plan books and builder’s catalogs even came complete with illustrations of suggested home furnishings, from lighting fixtures to umbrella stands. The Bungalow style also broke with tradition in its type of plan. While the Victorian period had favored dividing a house into a tight collection of rooms, the Bungalow used a more open, spacious type of plan, where rooms seem to “flow” from one to another.

What happened to the Bungalow style and its high aspirations of quality design for all? After World War II, the architectural break with the past accelerated and today’s modern, burgeoning suburban landscape began. Yet, paradoxically, even in many of today’s developments one of the Bungalow’s old promises—a home for everyone at a price everyone can afford—still survives. ■

## To Learn More

Bungalow sightseers should look for simple, horizontal buildings of wood frame or stucco construction covered by low sloping gable roofs. Tapered porch posts and wide eaves with exposed rafters are unmistakable features associated with the style.

For further reading look for the following titles in your library:

*The American Bungalow 1880-1930* by Clay Lancaster. New York: Abbeville Press, 1985.

*Craftsman Homes and More Craftsman Homes* by Gustav Stickley. New York: Dover Press, reprints of 1909 and 1912 editions.



The first home built in 1913 in Hyde Park's Bungalow Terrace, Tampa.

TOP, JAN ABELL; BOTTOM, JENIFER ELLIOT



# Florida Folk Festival

Enjoy three days and nights of Florida's best songwriters, performers and tradition bearers.

African American  
musical  
instrument maker  
Eddie Osborne  
accompanies Irish  
fiddler Eddie  
Keeney.



For 46 years, Floridians have enjoyed the three consecutive days and nights of musical concerts on multiple stages in the beautiful natural setting of Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center on the Suwannee River in White Springs. From May 22-24, headliners include Jim and Jesse McReynolds, the nationally recognized bluegrass music duo whose family roots are in north Florida, fiddle legend Vassar Clements, innovative claw hammer banjo star Mark Johnson and Clawgrass, Bois Sec Ardoin, the renowned Creole zydeco musician from Louisiana, as well as many of Florida's best songwriters and performers.





White Springs quilter Nancy Morgan.



Michael Kernahan and Michael Philips, steel drum makers, in the Folklife Apprenticeship Area.



Henry John Billie, Seminole master artist and Florida Heritage Award winner, making a dug-out canoe in the Festival's Seminole Camp.

Young festival-goers enjoy breaking a pinata in the Children's Area.



**H**owever, the Florida Folk Festival is more than just a musical event. This oldest of state folk festivals provides a variety of ways that Floridians can sample the state's many cultural traditions. In the Folklife Area, visitors can experience the traditional arts practiced by Floridians from Asia and the Pacific Islands through dance, music, food, storytelling and crafts demonstrations. Folk artists will demonstrate, perform, and explain such disparate traditions as Japanese *taiko* drumming, tea ceremony, *temari* ornaments, dance, flower arranging, and *bonsai*; Chinese dance, *chop* making, calligraphy, and music; Indian *mehendi* (decorative skin designs applied with henna), batik, music, dance, and *rangoli* (rice flower designs created for festive occasions); Philipino tales, music, and pinatas; Polynesian music, dance, *tapa* cloth making, tales, drum making, lei making, luaus, quilting, and many other arts. This year, the Children's Area will encourage young visitors to learn Asian and Pacific Island arts and activities such as using chopsticks, playing Japanese games, doing the Hawaiian hula, as well as making Fijian *tapa* cloth, Chinese lanterns, Japanese *origami*, and Indian *rangoli* designs.

The Seminole Family Camp provides a permanent base for the interpretation of Seminole and Miccosukee traditions. Members of the Seminole Tribe built the chickees and arranged them as a traditional family camp. Each year Seminole and Miccosukee demonstrators at the camp share their knowledge about building chickees, sewing patchwork, making dolls, creating beadwork and other traditional activities.

Also appearing at the Festival will be the 1998 master/apprentice teams. Since 1983, the Florida Department of State's Folklife Apprenticeship Program has provided opportunities for master folk artists to share technical skills and cultural knowledge with apprentices in order to maintain the vitality of their traditional art. The apprentice learns cultural aesthetics and values as well as techniques. A state coordinator documents team progress through interviews and photographs. The program usually has a ripple effect felt far beyond the limited apprenticeship team and learning period: artists gain new skills, recognition and opportunities; communities receive positive publicity and reaffirm their values; art forms survive into a new generation; and sponsoring agencies assist underserved areas.

The seven master/apprentice teams in the 1998 Apprenticeship Program reflect the state's cultural diversity. The master artists are Henry John Billie (Clewiston), who will teach Seminole dugout canoe making, Orthodox iconographer Fr. Alexander Jasiukowicz (Winter Park), Irish fiddler James Kelly (Miami Springs), Trinidadian steel drum maker Michael Kernahan (Miami), Jaya Radhakrishnan (Dade City) who will teach Indian *rangoli* (decorative designs for festive occasions), Indo-Trinidadian *tassa* drummer Romeo S. Ragbir (Plantation), and Bahamian Junkanoo artist William L. Sands (Casselberry).

The Festival also provides exceptional educational experiences for Florida school children. Friday, May 22, will be devoted primarily to school groups that explore the richness of folk traditions through an exciting array of activities. In addition, this year a special inservice program will provide teachers new and innovative ways to bring Florida's heritage into the classroom. Teachers will learn how to identify and use Florida folklife, then will meet many of the traditional artists participating in the festival.

The Festival includes the official Florida State Fiddle Contest. Sponsored by the Florida State Fiddlers' Association, the contest offers cash prizes and ribbons to winners in the junior, rustic, contemporary and twin categories. In addition, each year the Secretary of State presents the Folk Heritage Awards to Floridians whose lifelong devotion to folk arts has enriched the state's cultural legacy. Finally, for those who would like to take a bit of Florida heritage home with them, the Marketplace booths offer a variety of books, recordings, musical instruments, clothing and handmade crafts. ■

### To Learn More

Festival Information Line: (850) 488-1673

Take the White Springs exit off I-75, about 14 miles north of Lake City. Follow the signs to the Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center. Campgrounds for tenters and RVs and motels are located near White Springs on I-75 and SR 136, as well as in Lake City, Jasper, Jennings and Live Oak. Call the Hamilton County Chamber of Commerce at (904) 792-1300 for camping/motel information. Call the Stephen Foster Center at (904) 397-2733 for park regulations.



## Spring/Summer 1998

### Ongoing

#### Cypress Gardens

Historical Florida Garden Railway. 5,000 square feet of naturally landscaped terrain are the backdrop for five, large-scale model trains and a trolley that roll over streams and bridges and past models of historical Florida buildings made of all natural materials.  
(941) 324-2111

### Through May 8

#### Pensacola

Fiesta Underground—Art and Archaeology of Pensacola. Exhibit focusing on the role of art in archaeology. Pensacola Museum of Art.  
(850) 432-6247

### Through May 10

#### St. Petersburg

Florida Craftsmen Exhibition. Annual competition of artisans working in clay, wood, metal, fiber, paper, jewelry, glass and mixed media. Florida Craftsmen.  
(813) 821-7391

### Through June 14

#### Daytona Beach

Martin Johnson Heade Botanical Sketches. An extensive collection of Heade's sketches from Florida and other states are on exhibit. The Museum of Arts and Sciences.  
(850) 432-6247

### Through June 21

#### Orlando

A Century of Masterworks. Over 150 works from the collection of Edward R. Broida, including sculptures by Brancusi, Borofsky, Oldenburg

and Shapiro, and paintings by Rothko, Kline, Rothenburg and Murray. Orlando Museum of Art.  
(407) 896-4231, ext. 233

Through August 12

#### Key West

Remember the *Maine*. An exhibit celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Spanish American War and the sinking of the battleship *Maine*. Key West Art and Historical Society.  
(305) 296-3913

### April 24-25

#### White Springs

Stephen Foster Storytelling Fest. Popular storytellers from Florida and beyond stretch tales and yarns over two days. Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center.  
(904) 397-2733

### April 25

#### DeFuniak Springs

Chautauqua Festival. Celebration that includes a parade, live entertainment, antique car show, canoe race, activities for children, crafts and foods. The Florida Chautauqua.  
(850) 892-9494

### April 25-26

#### Jacksonville

Tour of Historic District Homes and Gardens. Visit ten historic homes and gardens that span the greatest diversity of architectural styles in Florida. A fee is charged. Riverside-Avondale Preservation, Inc.  
(904) 389-2449

### April 30-June 28

#### Miami Beach

Picasso—The Vollard Suite. Exhibit of rare graphic works by Picasso that focus on what was thought to be his alter ego, the Minotaur. Bass Museum of Art.  
(305) 673-7530

### Drawing the Future —

### Design Drawings for

### the 1939 World's Fair,

### The Wolfsonian,

### Miami Beach



### May 1-17

#### Miami

Dade Heritage Days. Festival highlighting the cultural, social and architectural history of Dade County, including lectures, tours, films and exhibits. Dade Heritage Trust.  
(305) 358-9572

### May 1-June 13

#### Pensacola

Fiesta of Five Flags. Festival that involves reenactments, celebrated boat parade, fishing rodeo, pistol match, food and music.  
(850) 433-6512

### May 1-August 30

#### Miami

Summer of 1898—War in Florida and Cuba. Exhibit commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Spanish American War that includes uniforms, armaments, photographs and documents. Historical Museum of South Florida.  
(305) 375-1492

### May 2

#### Apalachicola

Sixth Annual Spring Tour of Historic Homes. Tour includes twenty-five private homes, churches and public buildings.  
(850) 670-8744

### May 2-3

#### St. Augustine

Gamble Rogers Folk Festival. Music, storytelling, crafts, children's activities and a finger-style guitar contest highlight this event.  
(904) 824-8965

### May 4

#### Fort Myers

Family Celebration Day. Family entertainment, maccabiah event, puppet show and foods. Jewish Federation of Lee and Charlotte Counties.  
(941) 481-4449

### Historical Florida Garden

### Railway, Cypress Gardens





**May 7-9****Tallahassee**

Shakespeare-in-the-Park. Shakespearean performances, knights, foods, games, magicians and music. Southern Shakespeare Festival. (850) 893-3369

**May 9-10****Miami**

Tropical Flowering Tree Show and Sale. Displays of a wide range of flowering trees, with expert horticulturalists on hand who can give advice for tree care. Fairchild Tropical Garden. (305) 667-1651

**May 9****Howey-In-The-Hills**

Birthday Bash and Citizen Salute. Town's anniversary celebration that includes nature preserve tour, historical exhibits, children's activities, book sale and refreshments. Historic Preservation Board. (352) 324-3605

**May 14-17****Tampa**

Florida Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Meeting—Celebrating its 20th Anniversary. Event of the year for preservation professionals and activists. The Florida Trust for Historic Preservation. (850) 224-8128

**May 15-August 30****Miami Beach**

Drawing the Future—Design Drawings for the 1939 World's Fair. This exhibit focuses on the exciting world's fair design that was based on two advanced structures—the pointed Tylon and the spherical Perisphere. The Wolfsonian—Florida International University. (305) 535-2615

**May 22-24****White Springs**

46th Annual Florida Folk Festival. Music, storytelling, craft sales and demonstrations, and foods highlight the longest running state folk festival event in the country. Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center. (850) 488-1484

**June****Melbourne**

Sea Turtle Walk. Every Friday and Saturday in June, "The Walk" begins with a late evening slide show and, later, a stroll down the Atlantic Ocean beach in search of nesting loggerhead sea turtles. Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area. (407) 984-4852

**June 5-7****Miami**

Miami/Bahamas Goombay Festival. Celebration of Bahamian settlement of South Florida that includes a street festival, music and Caribbean cuisine. (305) 372-9966

**June 6****St. Augustine**

Drake's Raid. Historical re-enactment of the raid on St. Augustine by the British forces under Sir Francis Drake in 1586. (904) 824-9823

**July 13-22****Key Largo**

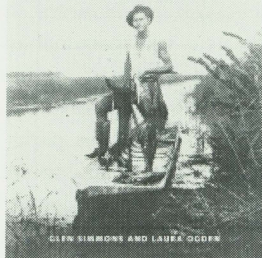
Florida Keys Marine Archaeology Field School. A ten-day program for historians and diving enthusiasts that incorporates survey and research techniques surrounding historic shipwreck sites in the Upper Keys. National Center for Shipwreck Research. (305) 453-3833

**July 17-26****Key West**

Hemingway Days. Festival that celebrates the life and work of Ernest Hemingway. Includes fishing tournament and writing events. (305) 294-4440

Please call the number listed to verify dates. There may be an admission charge for some events. Listings for the calendar should be mailed at least four months in advance to Florida Heritage Magazine, 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250, or faxed to (850) 922-0496.

# Florida

**Gladesmen**

*Gator Hunters, Moonshiners, and Skiffers*  
Glen Simmons and Laura Ogden  
June. 1573-1 Cloth, \$24.95

**Black Voices from Reconstruction, 1865-1877**

John David Smith  
1576-6 Paper, \$12.95

**Rose Cottage Chronicles**

*Civil War Letters of the Bryant-Stephens Families of North Florida*  
May. 1550-2 Cloth, \$34.95

**Swamp Screamer**

*At Large with the Florida Panther*  
Charles Fergus  
1560-X Paper, \$17.95

**Landscaping for Florida's Wildlife**

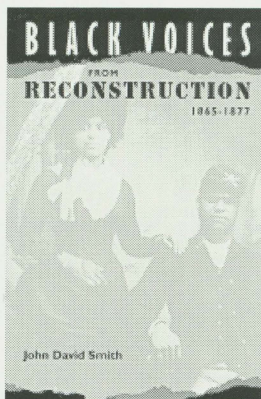
*Re-creating Native Ecosystems in Your Yard*  
Joe Schaefer and George Tanner  
April. 1571-5 Paper, \$12.95

**Your Florida Landscape**

*A Complete Guide to Planting and Maintenance*  
Edited by Robert J. Black and Kathleen C. Ruppert  
ISBN 0-916287-08-4  
Paper, \$19.95

**Florida Lawn Handbook**

*An Environmental Approach to Care and Maintenance of Your Lawn*  
SECOND EDITION  
Edited by Kathleen C. Ruppert and Robert J. Black  
ISBN 0-916287-22-X  
Paper, \$19.95


**Your Florida Guide to Bedding Plants**

*Selection, Establishment, and Maintenance*  
Robert J. Black and Edward F. Gilman  
ISBN 0-916287-17-3  
Paper, \$14.95

**A Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida**

Richard P. Wunderlin  
April. 1556-1 Cloth, \$35.00

**Government and Politics in Florida**

SECOND EDITION  
Edited by Robert Huckshorn  
June. 1587-1 Cloth, \$9.95  
1588-X Paper, \$24.95

**The Supreme Court of Florida and Its Predecessor Courts, 1821-1917**

Walter W. Manley, II, editor and co-author; E. Canter Brown, Jr., contributing editor and co-author  
Eric W. Rise, co-author  
1540-5 Cloth, \$49.95

**Hernando de Soto among the Apalachee**

*The Archaeology of the First Winter Encampment*  
Charles R. Ewen and John H. Hann  
1557-X Paper, \$29.95

**The Apalachee Indians and Mission San Luis**

John H. Hann and Bonnie G. McEwan  
May. 1564-2 Cloth, \$49.95  
1565-0 Paper, \$19.95

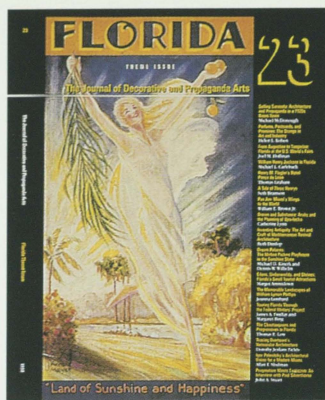
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## FLORIDA—LAND OF SUNSHINE AND HAPPINESS

Editor-in-Chief, Cathy Leff.

Miami Beach: *The Wolfsonian—Florida International University*, 1998.

ISBN 0-9631601-8-4, \$25, Softcover.

*Florida—Land of Sunshine and Happiness* is the twenty-third in a series of issues of **The Journal of Decorative and Propaganda Arts** published by The Wolfsonian—Florida International University. The saying, "never judge a book by its cover," isn't necessarily appropriate with this publication, because the whimsical brochure image that greets you on the cover is indicative of the lightness that carries you through the extensive text.

Seventeen separate essays develop the journal's topic, which spans the 1875–1945 period in Florida. Each of the essays, like "Perfume, Postcards, and Promises: The Orange in Art and Industry," or "Inventing Antiquity: The Art and Craft of Mediterranean Revival Architecture," are windows that provide a view of a state that changed from an inhospitable swampland to a tropical paradise. Each view is different and very enjoyable.

Even if you're not in the mood to read, sit back and absorb the sophisticated array of graphics that are liberally interspersed throughout the book. Vivid postcards, posters and brochures are beautifully reproduced in full color, and archival photographs detail precise moments in history. As if the glorious colors weren't enough, the book has been packaged to promote its appeal—two "peel-and-sniff" reproductions of historic postcards of Florida are included and each one is infused with the scent of orange blossoms.

Reviewed by Phillip M. Pollock, *Florida Heritage*.

## PIONEER OF TROPICAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

By Faith Reyher Jackson.

Gainesville: *University Press of Florida*, 1997.

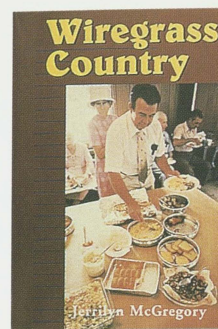
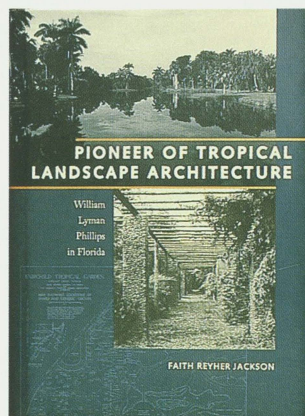
ISBN 0-8130-1516-2, Hardcover.

Much of Florida's designed landscape is the creation of architect, planner, and engineer William Lyman Phillips. *Pioneer of Tropical Landscape Architecture* traces how his creative genius changed the way we see Florida today. With more than 160 illustrations and photographs, the book chronicles the evolution of landscape architecture in Florida. Author Faith Jackson, whose South Miami home was landscaped by Phillips, uses his personal letters, sketchbook notes, and interviews to create a very personal and detailed look at the life of a man whose vision truly made him a pioneer in his field.

Many South Florida public parks were designed by Phillips, including Miami's Crandon and Tropical Parks, Matheson Hammock, and Fairchild Tropical Gardens. He also designed the Bok Tower Gardens in Lake Wales and McKee Jungle Gardens in Vero Beach. Other design projects from the mid 1930's to the late 1950's included Miami International Airport, Woodlawn Park Cemetery, and the Venetian and Rickenbacker Causeways.

This is an in-depth view of how an architect applied his knowledge to the then relatively unrecognized field of landscape architecture. The old photographs of South Florida are especially enjoyable.

Reviewed by Kathleen Slesnick, *Bureau of Historic Preservation*.



## WIREFRASS COUNTRY

by Jerrilyn Gregory, with material by Jerry DeVine, Delma E. Presley, and Henry Willett. Jackson: *University Press of Mississippi*, 1997. 171pp. \$18, Softcover.

A little-known region of the South, Wiregrass Country begins above Savannah and runs through rolling meadows and pine stands through southwest Georgia, Florida's northwest panhandle, and the southeastern corner of Alabama. It takes its name from wiregrass, which originally covered the country from the Chesapeake Bay to Texas and whose ecology developed a unique set of circumstances closely tied to the development of the area's cultural life.

The reader is treated to a variety of examples of the rich cultural traditions practiced by the Anglo American, African American, and Native American residents of the region. Whether Gregory examines light-hearted festival traditions such as Mule Day or Swine Time, documents local fishing habits, or captures the spirit of the region through its tales, the book is eminently interesting and readable.

A folklorist at Florida State University, Gregory has produced the first comprehensive cultural study of the Wiregrass region. This is an important achievement in itself, but even more so because it provides us with a more complete understanding of Florida's culture. Florida is a complex cultural entity in which the north is the South, the south is a mixture of the North and the Caribbean, and everywhere there are myriad scattered enclaves reflecting a wide range of ethnic, religious, and regional folk groups. *Wiregrass Country* is highly recommended for those looking for another piece to the Florida puzzle.

Reviewed by Tina Bucuvalas, *Bureau of Historic Preservation*.



JUST OFF PRESS

## *Henry Flagler Visionary of the Gilded Age*

by  
Sidney Walter Martin  
Introduction by John M. Blades,  
Executive Director, Flagler Museum

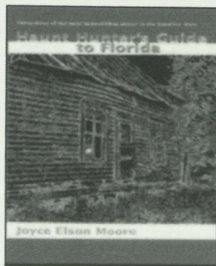
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## OBSCURE QUARRY

STORY AND PHOTOGRAPH BY PHILLIP M. POLLOCK

**P**ast marinas and seafood restaurants on Windley Key, look carefully on the bay side of the island and you'll discover an old and obscure quarry site with walls made up of fossilized coral. The ancient Key Largo Limestone forms the foundation for the entire upper Florida Keys island chain.

From about 1908 through the early 1960s, powerful machines roared in these pits, and huge chunks of limestone were cut away and slabbed. But now the equipment is broken and rusted, its work completed.

Products from the quarries, however, still play a significant role in Florida's history. Crushed limestone is found on railbeds and bridge approaches where the Overseas Railroad once passed through the Keys. After the railroad was built, Henry Flagler's trains would stop at the quarry site to deliver fresh water and pick up limestone. Keystone, as it was called, with its pitting and exposed fossilized coral colonies, became a desirable decorative stone, and now adorns many of Florida's prized historical landmarks.

Three quarries make up the site, and each one gives the feeling of an immense abandoned swimming pool, its floor grown over

with weeds, its walls exposed Pleistocene coral reef. Here, layers of fossilized corals and other reef organisms have been laid down over a period of 125,000 years. By contrast, look toward the modern-day reefs extending east and southeast from Windley Key, and you'll see present-day ancestors of those same organisms continuing the reef-building process. This juxtaposition is what makes this one of only two state geological sites in Florida and why geologists from around the world visit here.

Above the quarry walls, hardwood hammocks rise as high as eighteen feet above sea level, one of the highest elevations along the Florida Keys. The rare and large ironwood tree is found here, along with small plants like the prickly apple cactus and the endangered butterfly orchid. Long walls of limestone, marred by industrialization, interrupt the foliage and hint at another time.

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*To get to Windley Key Fossil Reef State Geological Site (about 65 miles South and West of Homestead on U.S. 1), travel directly to Windley Key and the site at mile marker 85.5. However, you will need to make arrangements ahead of time by calling the Friends of Islamorada Area State Parks at (305) 644-5574 or (305) 664-4815 to visit the site.*



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### Historical Museum



Located in the Historic District at 219 SW 2nd Avenue. (954) 463-4431

Bonnet House is a property of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation.  
Funding provided by the Broward Cultural Affairs Council.



Illustrations by Susan Dvorak



## AMELIA ISLAND

### Historic Fernandina Beach

Elegant 1889 Queen Anne on large lot, 2 blocks from Historic Centre Street. Restored 3,000 S.F., 3-1-1/2 plus partially finished third floor. Original stained glass, 6 fireplaces, beautiful pine floors, large kitchen with Wolf, Traulsen, Bosch appliances. 2 B.R. apartment over garage. Great neighborhood blocks from churches, shopping, and restaurants. \$340,000.

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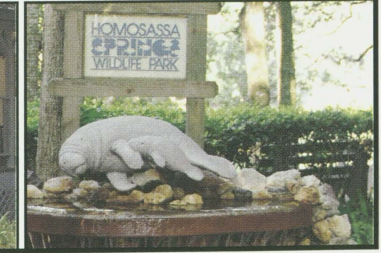
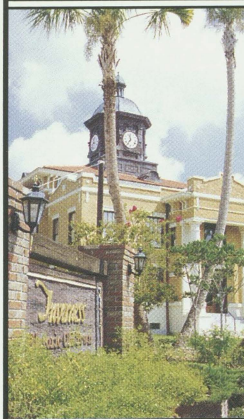
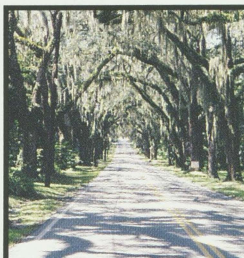
Next stop: downtown Inverness and the 1912 courthouse and the Historical Museum with records dating to 1887. Then, it's on to Crystal River to the Coastal Heritage Museum and the Indian burial grounds. Round out your trip in Homosassa at the remains of an 1800's sugar mill and the Printing Museum.

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## In Upcoming Issues...

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### **Fairchild Tropical Garden**

Opened in 1938 and designed by William Lyman Phillips, this 83-acre tropical garden paradise on Biscayne Bay showcases exotic plants and trees from around the world.

### **Steinhatchee**

Scenic Steinhatchee typifies the traditional small-town fishing culture of Florida's Big Bend region. Travel with us to this charming village known for its recreational opportunities and great seafood.

### **The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art**

The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art is a Sarasota adventure highlighted by a world-class collection of European paintings.

### **Florida's Lighthouses**

Standing as beacons for sailors and fishermen, lighthouses along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts embody several architectural styles, reflecting both form and function. They also call out to lighthouse lovers from around the world who are attracted to their beauty and fascinating history.



**Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse, Palm Beach County**



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